

# 3. The U.S. Farm Sector

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## ■ Farm Labor

Labor use on U.S. farms has changed dramatically over the last several decades. Average annual farm employment dropped from 9.9 million in 1950 to 2.8 million in 1995. This decrease resulted largely from the trend toward fewer and larger farms, increased farm mechanization and other technological innovations, and higher off-farm wages. However, farm employment appears to have stabilized in recent years as increases in mechanization and labor-saving technology have leveled off and the downward trend in farm numbers has slowed.

Family workers, including farm operators and unpaid workers, accounted for 69 percent of farm labor in 1995, while hired workers accounted for 31 percent. Service workers, including crew leaders and custom crews, accounted for 9 percent of all workers on farms in 1995.

The average wage rate for hired farm workers in the United States in 1995 was \$6.54 per hour. Wages varied by type of worker: livestock workers averaged \$5.99, field workers averaged \$6.13, and supervisors averaged \$10.27 in 1995.

A significant portion of total farm production expenses is spent on labor. The 1992 Census of Agriculture reported that expenditures for hired and contract labor on U.S. farms were \$15.3 billion in 1992, or almost 12 percent of total farm production expenses. About 36 percent of all farms had hired labor expenses and 12 percent had contract labor expenses.

The importance of labor varied significantly by farm type and size of farm. The proportion of total farm production expenses attributed to hired and contract labor expenses was greatest on horticultural specialty farms (45 percent), fruit and tree nut farms (40 percent), and vegetable and melon farms (37 percent). These types of farms are the least mechanized, and many of the commodities they produce are still harvested by hand. At the other extreme, labor expenses comprised less than 5 percent of all production expenses on beef cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, and cash grain farms.

Larger farms are more likely to have labor needs in excess of that provided by the farm family. Farms of 260 or more acres, which accounted for only 32 percent of all farms, had 70 percent of all labor expenses in 1992. In terms of sales class, the 27 percent of all farms with \$50,000 or more in value of products sold accounted for 95 percent of all labor expenses.

## ■ Agricultural Credit

Farm business debt at the end of 1995 was \$150.6 billion, up \$3.9 billion from 1994. Farm real estate debt rose \$1.5 billion from 1994 to \$79.1 billion at the end of 1995. Farm business nonreal estate debt was \$71.5 billion at the end of 1995, up 3 percent from 1994.

Farmers and lenders, despite concern about reduced short-term profitability in some livestock enterprises, maintain confidence in the long-run profitability of agriculture. The availability and use of credit play a significant role in the sustained profitability of farm enterprises. A symbiotic relationship exists between agricultural producers and their lenders; the health of one depends on the condition of the other.

Loans made to agricultural producers are classified as real estate and nonreal estate loans in the farm sector accounts. Real estate loans generally have terms of 10 to 40 years, and are ordinarily used to purchase farmland or to make major capital improvements to farm property. Nonreal estate loans are typically made for loan terms of less than 10 years, with the term depending on the purpose of the loan. Seasonal operating loans are made for less than 1 year, while loans to purchase machinery and equipment or livestock may run for 7 years or more.

At the end of 1995, the Farm Credit System held \$24.8 billion in farm business real estate loans and \$12.5 billion in nonreal estate loans. In total, the Farm Credit System held about 25 percent of farm business loans. While the Farm Credit System experienced difficulty in increasing loan balances and in regaining market share, it continued to report improved financial performance. Falling interest rates improved their earnings during 1990-95. Improved borrower financial conditions strengthened Farm Credit System performance.

Commercial banks held more than 40 percent of all farm business debt by the end of 1995, accounting for \$22.2 billion in real estate loans (28 percent of total) and \$37.7 billion in nonreal estate debt (53 percent). Life insurance companies maintained their presence in the agricultural credit market, as their total farm business debt rose slightly to \$9.1 billion, giving them an 11-percent share of the farm business mortgage market. The Farm Service Agency (which includes the former Farmers Home Administration) direct loans to farm businesses dropped by \$1.4 billion in 1995 as the Agency reduced its problem loan portfolio. The "Individuals and others" classification is composed primarily of sellers financing the sale of farmland, input suppliers, and some minor lending agencies. These accounted for \$18.0 billion in real estate loans and \$16.2 billion in nonreal estate loans at the end of 1995.

Table 3-1.

## Farm business debt, selected years

	<i>Farm debt outstanding, December 31</i>										
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
<b>Real estate debt:</b>	<i>\$ Billion</i>										
Farm Credit System	0.8	2.2	6.4	33.2	42.2	25.9	25.3	25.4	24.9	24.6	24.9
Life insurance companies	1.1	2.7	5.1	12.0	11.3	9.7	9.5	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.1
Banks	0.8	1.4	3.3	7.8	10.7	16.3	17.4	18.8	19.6	21.1	22.3
Farm Service Agency	0.2	0.6	2.2	7.4	9.8	7.6	7.0	6.4	5.8	5.5	5.1
Individuals and others	2.1	4.4	10.3	27.8	25.8	15.2	15.6	16.1	16.7	17.5	18.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>79.3</b>
<b>Nonreal estate debt:</b>											
Banks	2.4	4.7	10.5	30.0	33.7	31.3	32.9	32.9	34.9	36.7	37.7
Farm Credit System	0.5	1.5	5.3	19.7	14.0	9.8	10.2	10.3	10.5	11.2	12.5
Farm Service Agency	0.3	0.4	0.7	10.0	14.7	9.4	8.2	7.1	6.2	6.0	5.1
Individuals and others	2.5	4.5	4.8	17.4	15.1	12.7	13.0	13.2	14.2	15.2	16.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>71.5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>166.8</b>	<b>177.6</b>	<b>138.0</b>	<b>139.2</b>	<b>139.1</b>	<b>142.0</b>	<b>146.8</b>	<b>150.8</b>

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, Rural Economy Division.

## ■ The Balance Sheet

Farm business asset values totaled \$978.0 billion on December 31, 1995, an increase of 4 percent over the preceding year. Farm business debt rose 5 percent during 1995, reaching \$150.8 billion at year's end. As a result, farm business equity rose 3 percent. Average equity per farm on December 31, 1995, was \$399,000.

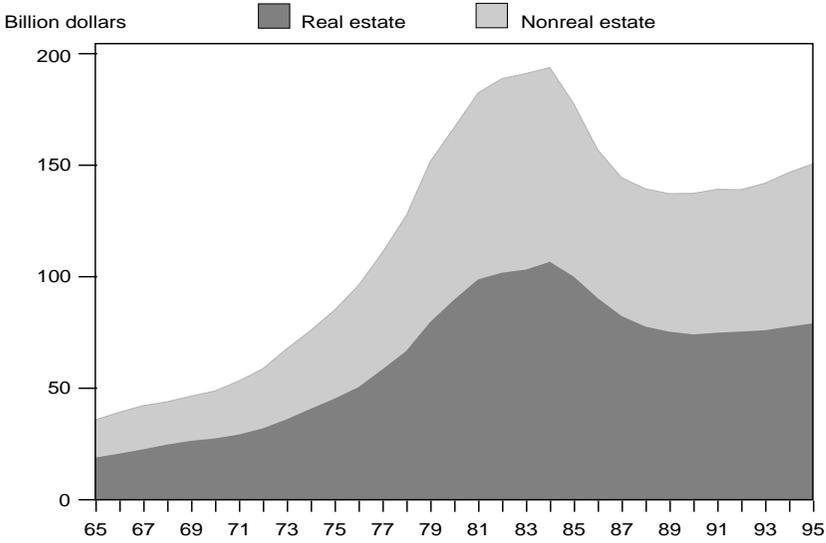
The debt-to-asset ratio (expressed as a percent) decreased from 15.6 to 15.4 during 1995. The ratio was substantially below the peak of 23 percent reached in 1985.

Real estate assets accounted for 77 percent of the value of farm business assets at the end of 1995. Real estate assets increased 7 percent during the year. The average real estate value per farm was \$365,000 on December 31, 1995.

Nonreal estate assets decreased 4 percent during 1995. The year-end values of farm business livestock and poultry, machinery and motor vehicles, and purchased inputs fell, while only the value of crops stored and financial assets increased in 1995.

Figure 3-1.

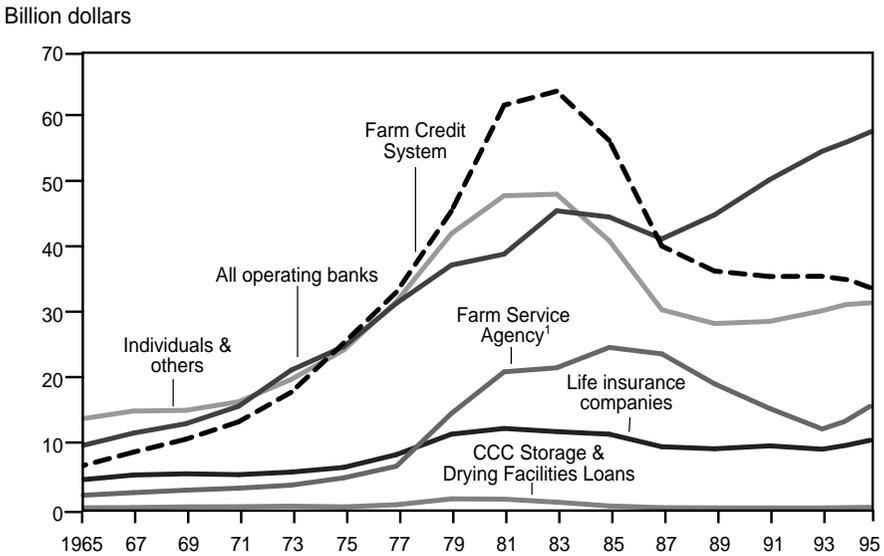
Farm business debt<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup>Debt secured by farm real estate. <sup>2</sup>Debt for operating purposes.  
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, Rural Economy Division.

Figure 3-2.

Farm business debt by lender



<sup>1</sup>Includes the former Farmers Home Administration's loans.  
Individuals and others include Commodity Credit Corporation real estate loans.  
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, Rural Economy Division.

Farm business real estate debt increased slightly in 1995, standing at \$79.3 billion at the end of the year. Nonreal estate debt rose 3 percent to \$71.5 billion. On December 31, 1995, commercial banks held 40 percent of farm business debt, and the Farm Credit System held 25 percent.

Table 3-2.

Farm business assets, debt, and equity <sup>1</sup>					
<i>Item</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1995<sup>2</sup></i>
	<i>Billion of current dollars</i>				
Assets	174.2	278.9	981.5	839.9	978.0
Real estate	123.3	202.4	782.8	620.0	755.7
Nonreal estate <sup>3</sup>	51.1	76.4	198.7	219.8	222.2
Debt	22.4	48.8	166.8	138.0	150.8
Real estate <sup>4</sup>	11.3	27.5	89.7	74.7	79.3
Nonreal estate <sup>5</sup>	11.1	21.2	77.1	63.2	71.5
Equity (assets minus debt)	151.9	230.1	814.7	701.9	827.2

<sup>1</sup>As of December 31. <sup>2</sup>Preliminary. <sup>3</sup>Crop inventory value is value of non-CCC crops held on farms plus value above loan rate for crops held under CCC. <sup>4</sup>Includes CCC storage and drying facilities loans. <sup>5</sup>Excludes value of CCC crop loans.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, Rural Economy Division (now eliminated).

## ■ Net Cash Income and Net Farm Income

In 1995, both net cash income and net farm income reached low levels not seen since 1986. Although crop cash receipts reached a record high in 1995, net cash income from farming fell to \$48.8 billion in 1995. Gross cash income was up \$6.1 billion, but it was offset by a \$7.7 billion rise in cash expenses. Net farm income fell sharply in 1995 as gross farm income declined by \$5.4 billion and total production expenses rose by \$8.1 billion. Increases in feed, cotton, and vegetable cash receipts boosted gross cash income while gross farm income declined due to the change in the value of inventory adjustment. Increases in purchased feed and other miscellaneous expenses boosted expenses.

Crop receipts rose \$6.3 billion to reach \$98.9 billion in 1995 while livestock receipts declined by \$1.3 billion to \$86.8 billion. Corn receipts rose \$2.8 billion, cotton increased by \$0.8 billion, and vegetables were up \$1.0 billion. The increase in corn receipts resulted from higher corn prices in 1995 as corn production declined due to the 7.5 percent acreage reduction requirement and lower average yields. Cotton prices in 1995 averaged higher than in 1994 as production declined. The increase in vegetable cash receipts was led by lettuce sales as prices climbed due to the flooding in California's prime lettuce production areas. Cattle and calves cash receipts fell \$2.4 billion in 1995 as ample supplies kept prices low.

The value of inventory adjustment was a negative \$3.4 billion in 1995 as producers reduced their holdings of commodities due to lower grain production and tight grain supplies that kept grain prices high. In 1994, the value of inventory adjustment was \$8.2 billion as producers held on to more crops due to the record crop production

in 1994. The change in the value of inventory adjustment, a negative \$11.6 billion, caused gross farm income to decline while gross cash income rose in 1995. It is also the primary reason why net farm income declined by \$13.6 billion while net cash income declined by \$1.7 billion.

Cash expenses rose to \$155.1 billion in 1995. Purchased feed expenses rose by \$1.9 billion primarily due to increased corn prices. Other expenses rose \$3.3 billion due to increases in general production and management expenses and a boost in the custom feeding expenses. Interest expenses rose \$1.0 billion as the prices paid for interest index rose 12 percent in 1995.

Net cash income measures the farm sector's cash income generated from farming businesses during a calendar year. Farm businesses use the net cash income generated from farming to purchase farm assets, reduce farm debt, and meet living expenses. Net cash income is the sum of farm marketings, Government payments, and farm-related income minus cash expenses. Cash expenses include purchased feed, seed, livestock, fertilizer, lime, pesticides, fuel, oil, repair and maintenance, and other miscellaneous expenses. Cash expenses for interest, property taxes, labor, and net rent to nonoperator landlords are also included.

Net farm income measures the net value of agricultural commodities and services produced by the farm sector during a calendar year. It includes the income and expenses associated with the farmers' onfarm dwellings. The farm sector consists of sole proprietorships, multifamily farms, partnerships, contractors, and vertically integrated corporations involved in farming. Gross farm income is computed by summing the gross cash income from farming, noncash income, and the value of inventory adjustment. Total production expenses are the sums of intermediate production expenses, interest, labor, net rent to nonoperator landlords, capital consumption, and property taxes. Net farm income is the residual.

## ■ Farm Household Income

Farm operators have been surveyed by the annual Farm Costs and Returns Survey about the finances and production of their farms since 1985. Beginning in 1988 USDA has collected additional information about operator households. In 1995, the most recent year for which the survey data are available, about 98 percent of farms were covered in the household definition. Included are those run by individuals, legal partnerships, and family corporations. Nonfamily corporations, cooperatives, and institutional farms are not included in the household definition.

Like many other U.S. households, farm households receive income from a variety of sources, one of which is farming. The 1995 average household income for farm operator households was \$44,400, which is on par with the average U.S. household. About 89 percent of the average farm operator's household income came from off-farm sources, and many operators spent most of their work efforts in occupations other than farming. Off-farm income includes earned income such as wages and salaries from an off-farm job and net income from an off-farm business. Off-farm income also includes unearned income, such as interest and dividends, and Social Security.

Table 3-3.

## Net cash income and net farm income, 1994-95

Items	<i>Current dollars</i>		<i>1992 dollars<sup>1</sup></i>	
	1994	1995	1994	1995
	<i>Million dollars</i>			
Gross farm income	215,840	210,399	205,758	195,538
Gross cash income	197,808	203,883	188,568	189,482
Farm marketings	180,775	185,750	172,331	172,630
Crops	92,646	98,906	88,318	91,920
Livestock and products	88,129	86,844	84,013	80,710
Government payments	7,879	7,252	7,511	6,740
Farm-related income	9,154	10,881	8,726	10,112
Noncash income	9,808	9,892	9,350	9,193
Value of home consumption	481	495	459	460
Gross rental value of dwellings	9,327	9,397	8,891	8,733
Operator and other dwellings	8,893	8,834	8,477	8,210
Hired laborer dwellings	434	563	414	523
Value of inventory adjustment	8,224	(3,376)	7,840	(3,137)
Total production expenses	167,444	175,581	159,622	163,179
Intermediate product expenses	103,365	109,667	98,536	101,921
Farm origin	41,250	42,548	39,323	39,543
Feed purchased	22,628	24,528	21,571	22,796
Livestock and poultry purchased	13,250	12,557	12,631	11,670
Seed purchased	5,373	5,463	5,122	5,077
Manufactured inputs	21,723	23,440	20,708	21,785
Fertilizer and lime	9,181	10,034	8,752	9,326
Pesticides	7,219	7,719	6,881	7,173
Fuel and oil	5,323	5,687	5,075	5,286
Other	40,392	43,679	38,505	40,593
Repair and maintenance	9,185	9,427	8,756	8,761
Other miscellaneous	31,207	34,252	29,749	31,833
Interest	11,807	12,757	11,255	11,856
Real estate	5,853	6,067	5,580	5,639
Nonreal estate	5,954	6,690	5,676	6,217
Contract and hired labor expenses	15,308	16,285	14,593	15,135
Net rent to nonoperator landlords <sup>2</sup>	11,525	10,873	10,987	10,105
Capital consumption	18,780	19,107	17,903	17,758
Property taxes	6,659	6,891	6,348	6,404
<b>NET FARM INCOME</b>	<b>48,396</b>	<b>34,819</b>	<b>46,136</b>	<b>32,359</b>
Gross cash income	197,808	203,883	188,568	189,482
Cash expenses	147,357	155,121	140,474	144,164
Cash expenses, excluding net rent	134,446	142,840	128,165	132,751
Intermediate product expenses	102,315	108,761	97,536	101,079
Interest	11,391	12,326	10,859	11,456
Cash labor expenses	14,874	15,723	14,179	14,612
Property taxes	5,866	6,030	5,592	5,604
Net rent to nonoperator landlords <sup>3</sup>	12,912	12,280	12,308	11,413
<b>NET CASH INCOME<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>50,451</b>	<b>48,762</b>	<b>48,095</b>	<b>45,318</b>

<sup>1</sup>Gross domestic product implicit price deflators are used to deflate the accounts to real dollars. <sup>2</sup>Includes landlord capital consumption. <sup>3</sup>Excludes landlord capital consumption. <sup>4</sup>Excludes noncash items and income and expenses of farm operator dwellings located on farms.

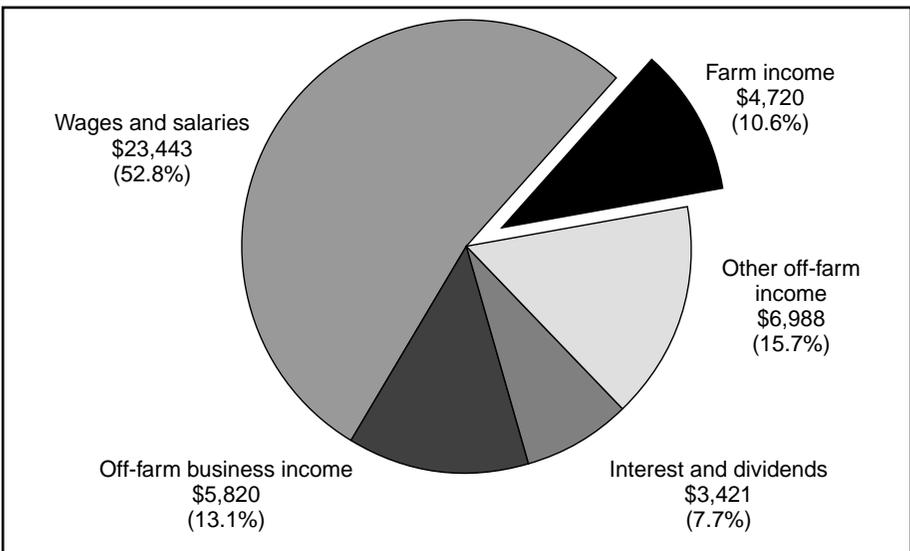
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, Rural Economy Division.

For the majority of farm operator households, off-farm income is critical. Most U.S. farms are small (less than \$50,000 in gross sales) and are run by households that depend mainly on off-farm income. About 49 percent of operators with small farms reported a nonfarm major occupation in 1995, and another 21 percent were retired. Most operators of larger farms reported farming as their major occupation, and their households were more likely to depend on farm income. In 1995, about a quarter of farm households operated commercial-size farms with sales of more than \$50,000. These households provided most of U.S. farm production. However, even in households with the largest farms (sales of at least \$500,000), off-farm income averaged \$31,300 per household.

Average household income and dependence on off-farm income also varies among types of farm households. For example, 8 percent reported negative household income for 1995. On average, these households lost \$40,700 from farming during the year. About 27 percent had household income of \$50,000 or more, with farm income averaging \$32,300. Among occupational categories, households of operators who reported occupations other than farming or retired had the highest average household income, largely from off-farm sources. Data on operators' age show that households associated with the oldest and youngest operators had the lowest average household income. Data on operators' educational level show significant increases in average income with each higher educational level.

Figure 3-3.

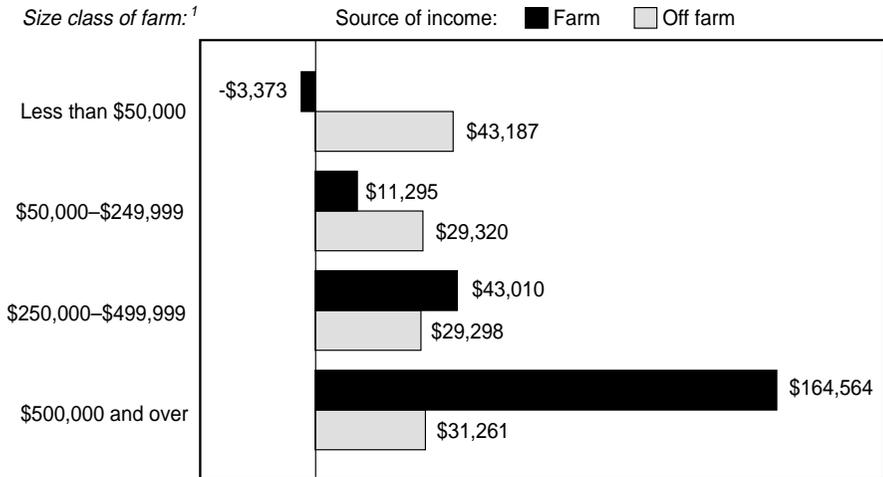
Sources of income for average farm operator household, 1995



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, Rural Economy Division, 1995 Farm Costs and Returns Survey.

Figure 3-4.

Average farm and off-farm income for farm operator households, by size of farm, 1995



<sup>1</sup>Based on gross value of farm sales, which includes farm businesses', share landlords', and production contractors' shares of agricultural production.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, Rural Economy Division, 1995 Farm Costs and Returns Survey

## ■ Net Farm Income by State

The ranking of States by the aggregate value of net farm income reflects the size of the State, the proportion of its land that can be cultivated, the fertility of the land and climate within the State, and the State's comparative advantage in producing and marketing high-valued commodities. Because these factors do not readily change, the ranking of States remains stable over a period of years.

California led the Nation in 1995 with a net farm income of \$4.3 billion, followed by North Carolina with \$2.9 billion, Texas with \$2.4 billion, Georgia with \$2.0 billion, and Iowa with \$1.8 billion.

California, at \$22.3 billion in cash receipts, led the Nation in the value of cash receipts from all commodities. California's diversity in agricultural production is evidenced by the State's top five commodities from agricultural sales including dairy products, greenhouse and nursery products, grapes, cotton, and lettuce. These commodities accounted for 44 percent of the State's cash receipts. California was also the top producing State for agricultural sales from seven commodities: dairy products, greenhouse and nursery products, hay, grapes, tomatoes, lettuce, and almonds. California also had the highest production expenses of \$19.1 billion.

North Carolina, the second leading State in net farm income, ranked eighth in gross farm income and ninth in production expense. North Carolina's top commodities include hogs, broilers, and tobacco. These commodities accounted for 50 percent of the State's agricultural commodity sales in 1995. North Carolina led the Nation in sales from tobacco and turkeys.

Table 3-4.

Farm operator households and household income, by selected characteristics, 1995

<i>Item</i>	<i>Number of households Number</i>	<i>Average household income<sup>1</sup> Dollars</i>	<i>Share from off-farm sources<sup>2</sup> Percent</i>
All operator households	2,036,810	44,392	89.4
Household income class:			
Negative	170,331	(28,968)	(40.4)
0-\$9,999	210,182	5,470	183.0
\$10,000 \$24,999	443,779	17,643	112.7
\$25,000 \$49,999	668,579	36,507	96.2
\$50,000 and over	543,938	113,918	71.7
Operator's major occupation:			
Farm or ranch work	903,820	40,342	64.8
Other	797,718	53,425	108.9
Retired	335,272	33,815	94.9
Operator's age class:			
Less than 35 years	168,825	32,506	93.4
35-44 years	407,345	47,266	89.3
45-54 years	476,807	51,953	91.6
55-64 years	469,052	50,421	87.7
65 years or older	514,780	33,518	87.2
Operator's educational level:			
Less than high school	425,612	30,173	94.4
High school	819,087	41,479	87.3
Some college	443,374	48,726	85.8
College	348,736	63,075	93.1

<sup>1</sup>The household income of farm operator households includes the net cash farm income that accrues to the farm operation, less depreciation, as well as wages paid to household members for work on the farm, net income from farmland rentals, and net income from another farm business, plus all sources of off-farm income accruing to the household. In cases where the net income from the farm was shared by two or more households, the net cash income was allocated to the primary operator's household based on the share that the operator reported receiving. <sup>2</sup>Income from off-farm sources is more than 100 percent of total household income if farm is negative.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, Rural Economy Division, 1995 Farm Costs and Returns Survey.

The third-ranking State in net farm income, Texas, ranked second in cash receipts from all commodities, with \$13.3 billion in sales. Texas was first in live-stock's receipts (\$8.5 billion) and fourth in crop receipts (\$4.8 billion) for the Nation. Texas is a more specialized State: 47 percent of its agricultural sales in 1995 came from the State's top commodity, cattle and calves. Texas also led the Nation in cotton sales. Texas ranked second in production expenses, \$15.7 billion.

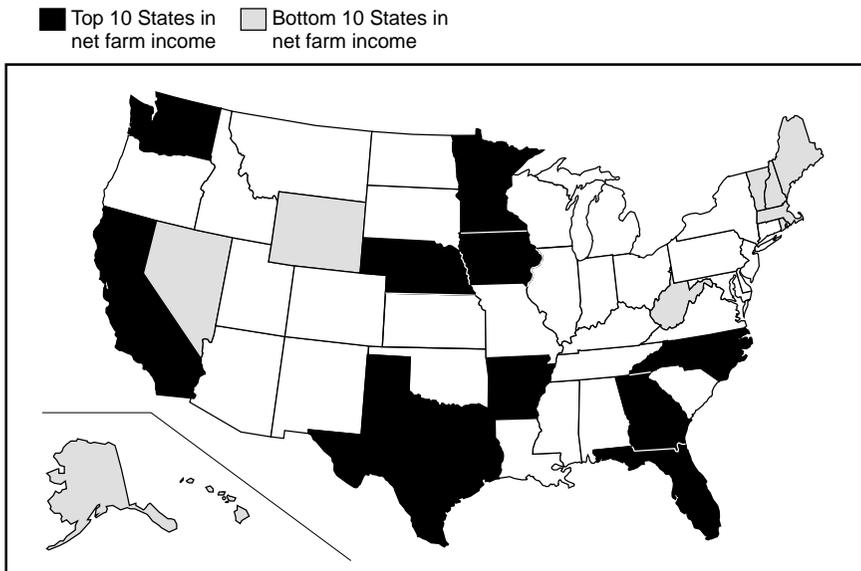
Georgia was the fourth leading State in net farm income. Georgia ranked eleventh in gross farm income and sixteenth in production expenses. The State ranked eleventh in cash receipts with \$5.2 billion. The State's five leading commodities in 1995 were broilers, cotton, peanuts, eggs, and cattle and calves. Georgia led the Nation in the production of broilers and peanuts.

Iowa ranked fifth in net farm income, third in gross farm income and third in production expenses. Iowa's top five commodities—corn, hogs, soybeans, cattle and calves, and dairy products—comprised 81 percent of the State's sales from agricultural production in 1995. Iowa led the Nation in corn and hog sales.

Though Arkansas ranked eighth in net farm income and twenty-ninth in cash receipts from the sales of all agricultural commodities, the State led the Nation in sales from chicken eggs and rice in 1995.

Figure 3-5.

Net farm income, 1995



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, Rural Economy Division



Table 3-5 continued.

States ranked by cash receipts, 1995<sup>1</sup> (continued)

State	Total		Livestock and products		Crops		State's top ranking commodities by value of cash receipts						
	Rank	Cash receipts	Rank	Cash receipts	Rank	Cash receipts	1	2	3	4	5		
	Nevada	47	286	45	164	45	122	Cattle/calves	Hay	Dairy prods	Potatoes	Potatoes	Onions
New Hampshire	48	152	48	64	47	88	Dairy prods	Grnhs/nurs	Apples	Christ. trees	Christ. trees	Cattle/calves	
New Jersey	38	773	44	200	35	573	Grnhs/nrs	Dairy prods	Eggs	Tomatoes	Tomatoes	Blueberries	
New Mexico	35	1,415	28	963	37	452	Cattle/calves	Dairy prods	Hay	Pecans	Pecans	Onions	
New York	27	2,877	16	1,865	31	1,012	Dairy prods	Grnhs/nurs	Cattle/calves	Potatoes	Potatoes	Corn	
North Carolina	8	6,987	7	3,735	9	3,251	Hogs	Broilers	Tobacco	Grnhs/nurs	Grnhs/nurs	Turkeys	
North Dakota	23	3,154	37	566	13	2,588	Wheat	Cattle/calves	Barley	Sunflower	Sunflower	Sugar beets	
Ohio	15	4,576	23	1,589	11	2,987	Soybean	Corn	Dairy prods	Grnhs/nurs	Grnhs/nurs	Hogs	
Oklahoma	19	3,705	12	2,571	29	1,133	Cattle/calves	Wheat	Broilers	Grnhs/nurs	Grnhs/nurs	Hogs	
Oregon	28	2,720	33	665	17	2,055	Grnhs/nurs	Wheat	Wheat	Hay	Hay	Dairy prods	
Pennsylvania	18	3,738	13	2,552	28	1,186	Dairy prods	Cattle/calves	Grnhs/nurs	Mushrooms	Mushrooms	Eggs	
Rhode Island	49	80	49	10	49	70	Grnhs/nurs	Dairy prods	Eggs	Corn, sweet	Corn, sweet	Potatoes	
South Carolina	34	1,441	35	611	33	830	Broilers	Tobacco	Grnhs/nurs	Cotton	Cotton	Cattle/calves	
South Dakota	21	3,384	20	1,676	20	1,707	Cattle/calves	Corn	Soybean	Wheat	Wheat	Hogs	
Tennessee	31	2,127	29	868	27	1,258	Cattle/calves	Cotton	Dairy prods	Tobacco	Tobacco	Soybean	
Texas	2	13,288	1	8,454	4	4,834	Cattle/calves	Cotton	Grnhs/nurs	Dairy prods	Dairy prods	Broilers	
Utah	37	815	36	592	41	223	Cattle/calves	Dairy prods	Hay	Grnhs/nurs	Grnhs/nurs	Wheat	
Vermont	44	472	40	380	46	92	Dairy prods	Cattle/calves	Grnhs/nurs	Hay	Hay	Christ. trees	
Virginia	30	2,248	24	1,393	32	855	Broilers	Dairy prods	Cattle/calves	Turkeys	Turkeys	Tobacco	
Washington	12	5,158	22	1,594	6	3,564	Apples	Dairy prods	Cattle/calves	Wheat	Wheat	Potatoes	
West Virginia	46	386	41	312	48	74	Broilers	Cattle/calves	Turkeys	Dairy prods	Dairy prods	Eggs	
Wisconsin	10	5,582	6	3,926	21	1,656	Dairy prods	Corn	Cattle/calves	Soybean	Soybean	Hogs	
Wyoming	39	726	38	544	43	182	Cattle/calves	Hay	Sugar beets	Sheep/lambs	Sheep/lambs	Wheat	
United States		185,750		86,844		98,906							

<sup>1</sup> All cash receipts data are reported in million dollars.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, Rural Economy Division

Table 3-6.

Leading States for cash receipts, 1995<sup>1</sup>

Commodities	Rank	Value	Top 10 States by their value of cash receipts										
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		Million dollars	State and million dollars										
Total		185,750	CA	TX	IA	NE	IL	KS	MN	NC	WI	FL	WI
			22,261	13,288	10,959	8,690	7,887	7,521	7,002	6,987	5,849	5,849	5,582
Livestock & poultry	1	86,843	TX	CA	NE	IA	KS	WI	NC	MN	AR	AR	GA
			8,454	5,549	5,187	5,068	4,693	3,926	3,735	3,451	3,023	3,023	2,789
Crops	2	98,906	CA	IL	IA	TX	FL	WA	MN	NE	NC	NC	IN
			16,713	6,177	5,891	4,834	4,719	3,564	3,551	3,503	3,251	3,251	3,240
Cattle and calves	1	33,983	TX	KS	NE	CO	OK	IA	CA	SD	MN	MN	MT
			6,296	4,235	4,158	2,081	1,759	1,705	1,290	1,046	835	835	668
Dairy products	2	19,923	CA	WI	NY	PA	MN	TX	MI	WA	OH	OH	ID
			3,078	2,916	1,494	1,456	1,186	792	717	684	599	599	508
Corn	3	17,400	IA	IL	NE	IN	MN	OH	WI	TX	KS	KS	SD
			3,368	3,116	2,021	1,590	1,196	924	623	603	579	579	526
Soybeans	4	13,203	IL	IA	IN	MN	OH	MO	NE	AR	SD	SD	KS
			2,334	2,318	1,198	1,168	956	886	651	591	444	444	352
Broilers	5	11,760	GA	AR	AL	NC	MS	TX	DE	MD	VA	VA	CA
			1,772	1,769	1,438	1,162	992	646	474	462	401	401	383
Greenhouse & nursery	6	10,407	CA	FL	NC	TX	OH	MI	OR	PA	OK	OK	NJ
			2,172	1,093	858	792	491	425	399	314	264	264	257
Hogs	7	10,073	IA	NC	MN	NE	IN	IL	MO	SD	OH	OH	KS
			2,550	1,274	865	739	720	664	603	312	298	298	231

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Table 3-6 continued.

Leading States for cash receipts, 1995<sup>1</sup> (continued)

Commodities	Rank	Value	Top 10 States by their value of cash receipts									
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Wheat	8	8,769	ND 1,388	KS 1,262	MT 714	WA 607	OK 458	CO 385	ID 383	SD 362	NE 335	TX 285
Cotton	9	7,566	TX 1,666	CA 1,393	MS 806	GA 767	AR 611	LA 538	AZ 387	NC 314	TN 308	MO 226
Chicken eggs	10	3,958	AR 294	GA 290	CA 288	PA 265	OH 253	IN 236	TX 218	AL 216	NC 203	IA 146
Hay	11	3,617	CA 633	OR 233	WA 215	ID 209	CO 171	TX 127	SD 116	KS 113	MN 108	IA 102
Turkeys	12	2,774	NC 582	MN 299	AR 241	MO 232	CA 213	VA 199	IN 141	PA 92	IA 89	SC 76
Tobacco	13	2,594	NC 1,049	KY 636	TN 233	VA 191	SC 189	GA 149	OH 32	FL 31	IN 22	MD 21
Potatoes	14	2,594	ID 702	WA 440	CA 177	WI 148	OR 135	CO 125	ND 114	ME 99	MN 94	MI 91
Grapes	15	2,022	CA 1,837	WA 74	NY 36	AZ 23	MI 15	OR 13	PA 11	AR 4	GA 3	OH 2
Lettuce	16	1,915	CA 1,385	AZ 483	NJ 11	FL 10	NM 8	CO 7	WA 5	OH 4	NY 2	HI 1

—continued

Table 3-6 continued.

Leading States for cash receipts, 1995<sup>1</sup> (continued)

Commodities	Rank	Value	Top 10 States by their value of cash receipts											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
		Million dollars	State and million dollars											
Oranges	17	1,605	FL 1,166	CA 423	TX 9	AZ 7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Apples	18	1,601	WA 877	CA 152	MI 102	PA 47	VA 38	NC 23	OR 18	WV 16	IL 15	IL 15	IL 15	IL 15
Tomatoes	19	1,577	CA 865	FL 388	GA 57	VA 44	OH 37	SC 31	MI 20	IN 19	TN 17	TN 17	TN 17	TN 17
Rice	20	1,280	AR 507	CA 279	LA 197	TX 130	MS 123	MO 45	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sorghum grain	21	1,221	KS 422	TX 351	NE 171	MO 86	AR 39	OK 34	LA 18	SD 17	CO 14	CO 14	CO 14	CO 14
Sugar beets	22	1,083	MN 311	ND 158	MI 112	CA 108	MT 50	WY 48	OR 14	WA 14	TX 13	TX 13	TX 13	TX 13
Peanuts	23	1,013	GA 417	TX 155	AL 139	NC 103	VA 62	OK 60	NM 14	SC 9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cane for sugar	24	886	FL 458	LA 257	HI 129	TX 42	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Almonds	25	857	CA 857	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

n.a. = not applicable.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, Rural Economy Division.

## ■ State Rankings by Cash Receipts

A ranking by cash receipts of leading commodities within States conveys significant information about the product mix within a State. Similarly, a ranking of States by cash receipts from sales of a specific commodity or commodity group can convey information about the relative importance of the commodity to individual States and geographic regions. Such rankings are an aid in analyzing the effects of weather, changes in farm programs, or economic conditions affecting commodity prices.

## ■ Government Payments by Program and State

Government payments were \$7.3 billion in 1995, down 8 percent (\$0.6 billion) from the previous year. Government payments comprised 3.6 percent of gross cash farm income in 1995. Government payments for cotton reached a record low in 1995 due to high cotton prices. Some cotton producers had to refund a portion of the previous fiscal year's advanced deficiency payments because cotton market prices exceeded the established target price. Strong wheat prices kept 1995 wheat Government payments to a low level not seen since 1980. Government payments for feed grains more than doubled in 1995 as record corn production in the fall of 1994 kept corn prices low in 1995.

Government payments are direct, nonrecoverable transfer payments to participating producers. The roles of farm commodity programs and conservation policies instituted through direct Government payments are to support prices through restricting the supply of specific commodities (Acreage Reduction Program, etc.), to directly support farm incomes through cash transfers to farm operators (deficiency payments, etc.), to support farm income in times of adverse weather or natural catastrophes (disaster payments), and to maintain quality production and environmental controls through conservation reserve programs (Wetlands Reserve Program, etc.).

Annual changes in the payment distribution among States reflect farm sector and U.S. economic environment changes, crop yields, weather conditions, market prices, and farm legislation modifications. Farm businesses that participate in commodity programs vary in type and size across States depending on the State's production specialty, environmental and conservational needs, and the number of acres operated.

The Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996, which was signed into law in April 1996, fundamentally redesigns income support and supply management programs for producers of wheat, corn, grain sorghum, barley, oats, rice, and upland cotton. Government payments to producers who signed up for the program are now fixed and are scheduled to decline through 2002. Dairy policy also changes dramatically as price supports are phased out and milk marketing orders are consolidated. The 1996 Act also alters the sugar and peanut programs. Farmers are freer to alter their crop production in response to relative price signals from the marketplace. Farm income is likely to become more variable under the Act in response to year-to-year changes in the supply and demand for covered commodities. Marketing alternatives to manage price and production risk will become more important for many farmers.

Table 3-7.

## Government payments, by program and State, 1995

State	Feed Grain	Wheat	Rice	Cotton <sup>1</sup>	Wool Act	Conservation <sup>2</sup>	Miscellaneous <sup>3</sup>	Total
				<i>1,000 dollars</i>				
Alabama	3,368	1,740	0	1,611	42	31,713	14,912	53,386
Alaska	57	0	0	0	1	1,056	621	1,735
Arizona	1,904	2,115	0	2,166	771	1,787	758	9,501
Arkansas	6,332	9,759	312,711	1,307	128	15,330	37,698	383,265
California	8,606	11,743	155,898	5,278	5,797	15,379	35,059	237,760
Colorado	43,505	21,733	0	0	4,838	83,149	13,828	167,053
Connecticut	720	0	0	0	20	382	1,260	2,382
Delaware	2,178	151	0	0	1	373	406	3,109
Florida	1,638	215	163	14	4	10,249	43,433	55,716
Georgia	9,812	3,713	0	-176	27	32,169	20,921	66,466
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	406	541	947
Idaho		7,555	22,513	0	0	3,078	40,914	15,476
Illinois			453,034	9,270	0	0	384	66,018
15,029	543,735	Indiana	200,255	4,348	0	0	180	35,744
5,539,246,066	Iowa		590,872	87	0	0	1,391	183,685
8,604,784,639								
Kansas	154,847	96,786	0	-3	911	157,489	12,991	423,021
Kentucky	34,005	2,618	33	0	94	28,217	2,406	67,373
Louisiana	4,320	2,259	122,172	2,187	14	9,045	17,318	157,315
Maine	577	0	0	0	54	3,575	9,874	14,080
Maryland	9,724	667	0	0	85	2,370	2,301	15,147
Massachusetts	425	0	0	0	38	498	1,497	2,458
Michigan	86,348	5,190	0	0	475	22,829	36,167	151,009
Minnesota	268,636	27,763	0	0	1,057	106,098	64,347	467,901
Mississippi	3,438	2,588	61,397	4,471	16	38,555	18,696	129,161
Missouri	84,974	11,379	25,097	340	588	119,044	14,574	255,996
Montana	18,141	46,841	0	0	6,983	104,194	9,172	185,331
Nebraska	382,887	20,308	0	0	817	81,412	21,923	507,347
Nevada	108	342	0	0	732	785	2,298	4,265

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Table 3-7 continued.  
Government payments, by program and State, 1995 (continued)

State	Feed Grain	Wheat	Rice	Cotton <sup>1</sup>	Wool Act	Conservation <sup>2</sup>	Miscellaneous <sup>3</sup>	Total
New Hampshire	267	0	0	0	32	575	309	1,183
New Jersey	2,209	129	0	0	28	402	2,724	5,492
New Mexico	7,977	3,412	0	-82	4,753	20,615	18,483	55,158
New York	25,591	1,367	0	0	306	6,157	10,067	43,488
North Carolina	19,860	1,944	0	-666	67	9,213	9,741	40,159
North Dakota	48,132	88,001	0	0	1,761	113,714	44,594	296,202
Ohio	121,510	7,604	0	0	792	28,865	8,536	167,307
Oklahoma	9,631	55,781	227	945	932	52,854	44,304	164,674
Oregon	2,641	12,104	0	0	1,853	28,800	6,652	52,050
Pennsylvania	16,538	432	0	0	434	9,638	14,013	41,055
Rhode Island	5	0	0	0	4	206	103	318
South Carolina	10,165	2,937	0	671	5	12,995	7,009	33,782
South Dakota	104,102	28,629	0	0	5,614	75,900	30,790	245,035
Tennessee	13,236	2,652	177	496	52	25,807	4,918	47,338
Texas	128,230	40,614	106,755	11,397	38,284	174,099	143,499	642,878
Utah	1,622	1,839	0	0	4,759	10,510	5,777	24,507
Vermont	796	0	0	0	100	1,783	1,643	4,322
Virginia	9,645	1,261	0	-36	466	6,526	7,531	25,393
Washington	9,709	33,311	0	0	507	55,912	16,488	115,927
West Virginia	1,470	29	0	0	245	1,635	1,857	5,236
Wisconsin	110,848	717	0	0	354	51,180	20,741	183,840
Wyoming	2,113	1,714	0	0	8,403	11,717	7,279	31,226
United States	3,024,563	588,605	784,630	29,920	98,277	1,891,568	834,707	7,252,270

<sup>1</sup>Negative values indicate that the current fiscal year's advanced deficiency payments are less than the refunds from producers to the government because advanced deficiency payments in the previous fiscal year exceeded the final determination of the deficiency payments. <sup>2</sup>Includes amount paid under agriculture and conservation programs (Conservation Reserve, Agriculture Conservation, Emergency Conservation, and Great Plains Program). <sup>3</sup>The programs included Rural Clean Water, Forestry Incentive Annual, Forestry Incentive Long Term, Water Bank Annual, Water Bank Practice Cost Share, Dairy Indemnity, Dairy Termination, Extended Warehouse Storage, Extended Farm Storage, Colorado River Salinity, Livestock Emergency Assistance, Interest Payments, Disaster, Loan Deficiency, Market Gains, Naval Stores Conservation, Milk Marketing Fee, Options Pilot, Milk Diversion, Emergency Feed, Rice Marketing, 90 Day Rule, Payment Limitation

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, Rural Economy Division.

## ■ Federal Government Program Participation and Direct Payments

More than half of the farms specializing in crops were enrolled in Government programs in 1995, and they accounted for three-quarters of the direct Government payments received by farmers. Cash grain farms, including corn and wheat farms, had the highest participation rates.

About 20 percent of farms specializing in livestock received direct Government payments during 1995; dairy farms had the highest participation rate among livestock farms (43 percent). Many farmers growing program-eligible crops fed the grain to their livestock.

Direct Government payments were higher for crop farms, on average, than for livestock farms. The U.S. average direct payment to all participating farms was \$8,207, but ranged from a low of \$3,895 for poultry farms to \$11,938 for corn farms.

## ■ Number of Farms and Net Cash Income by Sales Class

The number of farms increased slightly to 2,071,520 in 1995, and the percent of farms in each major sales class remained relatively constant. Almost three-quarters of all U.S. farms have annual sales of less than \$50,000, while less than 1 percent of all farms have sales greater than \$1 million.

Farms with over \$250,000 in sales account for less than 6 percent of all farms but dominate American agricultural output. These large farms sell over 62 percent of the Nation's livestock and over 57 percent of the crops. They have 58 percent of the gross cash income compared with 53 percent of the cash expenses. In 1995 approximately 75 percent of the Nation's net cash income was earned by them. Less than one-third of the direct Government payments went to these farms.

Farms in the largest sales class category, those with gross sales over \$1 million, tend to be specialized in certain commodities. In 1995, nearly one-third of the largest farms were classified as fruit, vegetable, greenhouse, and nursery farms, meaning that 50 percent or more of their gross sales were derived from these products. Cattle and dairy operations were tied for second place, with each accounting for slightly over 17 percent of the largest farms.

More than a third of the largest farms were located in the Pacific region. This is due to the heavy concentration of farms specializing in fruit, vegetable, greenhouse, and nursery in that region. Each of the remaining regions contained less than 10 percent of the largest farms, with the Delta region accounting for the smallest number of the largest farms.

Large farms, those with sales from \$500,000 to \$999,999, have different characteristics from the largest farms. More than 25 percent of the large farms focused on cash grain production. Next in importance were farms specialized in fruit, vegetables, greenhouse, and nursery products. Each of the following farm types account for 9 to 12 percent of the large farms: corn and soybeans, poultry, hogs, and dairy.

With cash grains and hogs being important enterprise types for large farms, it is not surprising to find the Corn Belt region has the greatest number of large farms, with 24 percent of the total in 1995. The Pacific region, with large numbers of the fruit, vegetable, greenhouse and nursery farms, has the second largest number of large farms, followed by the Southeast region, where large poultry operations are concentrated.

Mid-sized farm operations, those with sales of \$50,000 or more but less than \$500,000, are dominated by operations specializing in cash grains. Corn and soybean and other cash grain operations account for roughly 38 percent of these farms. Both dairy and cattle operations account for more than 10 percent of the total mid-size farms. Not surprisingly, the Corn Belt also has the largest number of mid-size farms, followed by the Northern Plains and the Lake States regions.

Small farm operations, those with sales under \$50,000, are dominated by cattle operations, which accounted for 40 percent of these farms. Field crop operations and other livestock operations each account for slightly more than 15 percent of these small farms. Cash grain farms make up 13 percent of the total. The Corn Belt, Appalachian, and Southern Plains regions each have over 15 percent of the smaller farm operations due to the large number of small cattle operations in each of these regions.

Table 3-8.  
Direct Government payments, by program, 1950-95<sup>1</sup>

Year	Feed grains	Wheat	Rice	Cotton <sup>1</sup>	Wool	Conservation <sup>2</sup>	Miscellaneous <sup>3</sup>	Total
	<i>Million dollars</i>							
1950	np	np	np	np	np	246	37	283
1951	np	np	np	np	np	246	40	286
1952	np	np	np	np	np	242	33	275
1953	np	np	np	np	np	181	32	213
1954	np	np	np	np	np	217	40	257
1955	np	np	np	np	np	188	41	229
1956	np	np	np	np	54	220	280	554
1957	np	np	np	np	53	230	732	1,015
1958	np	np	np	np	14	215	859	1,088
1959	np	np	np	np	82	233	367	682
1960	np	np	np	np	51	223	429	703
1961	772	42	np	np	56	236	387	1,493
1962	841	253	np	np	54	230	368	1,746
1963	843	215	np	np	37	231	370	1,696
1964	1,163	438	np	39	25	236	278	2,179
1965	1,391	525	np	70	18	224	235	2,463
1966	1,293	679	np	773	34	231	267	3,277
1967	865	731	np	932	29	237	284	3,078
1968	1,366	747	np	787	66	229	268	3,463
1969	1,643	858	np	828	61	204	199	3,793
1970	1,504	871	np	919	49	208	166	3,717
1971	1,054	878	np	822	69	173	149	3,145
1972	1,845	856	np	813	110	198	140	3,962
1973	1,142	474	np	718	65	72	136	2,607

—continued

Table 3-8.

Direct Government payments, by program, 1950-95<sup>1</sup> (continued)

Year	Feed grains	Wheat	Rice	Cotton <sup>1</sup>	Wool	Conservation <sup>2</sup>	Miscellaneous <sup>3</sup>	Total
1974	101	70	np	42	<sup>4</sup>	192	125	530
1975	279	77	np	138	13	193	107	807
1976	196	135	<sup>4</sup>	108	39	209	47	734
1977	187	887	130	89	5	328	192	1,818
1978	1,172	963	3	127	27	239	499	3,030
1979	494	114	59	185	33	197	294	1,376
1980	382	211	2	172	28	214	276	1,285
1981	243	625	2	222	35	201	605	1,933
1982	713	652	156	800	46	179	946	3,492
1983	1,346	864	278	662	84	188	5,874	9,296
1984	367	1,795	192	275	118	191	5,493	8,431
1985	2,861	1,950	577	1,106	98	189	924	7,705
1986	5,158	3,500	423	1,042	112	254	1,325	11,814
1987	8,490	2,931	475	1,204	144	1,531	1,972	16,747
1988	7,219	1,842	465	924	117	1,607	2,306	14,480
1989	3,141	603	671	1,184	81	1,771	3,436	10,887
1990	2,701	2,311	465	441	96	1,898	1,386	9,298
1991	2,649	2,166	550	407	154	1,858	431	8,215
1992	2,499	1,403	512	751	188	1,899	1,916	9,168
1993	4,844	1,909	650	1,226	173	1,967	2,633	13,402
1994	1,447	156	337	826	202	1,978	1,933	7,879
1995	3,025	589	785	30	98	1,892	835	7,252

np = no program. <sup>1</sup>Components may not add due to rounding. Includes both cash payments and payments-in-kind (PIK). <sup>2</sup>Includes Great Plains and other conservation programs.

<sup>3</sup>Through 1970, total amounts are for Soil Bank program, which was discontinued in 1971. Starting with 1971, amounts include all other programs. <sup>4</sup>Less than \$500,000.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, Rural Economy Division.

Table 3-9.

## Number of farms and net cash income by value of sales class, 1995

Year	\$1,000,000 and over	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$20,000 to \$49,999	Less than \$20,000	Thousands	
								Number of farms	Net cash income
	17	30	75	219	195	261	1,273		
				Million dollars					
<b>Total:</b>									
Gross cash income	59,011	26,750	32,389	44,967	18,951	11,308	9,948		
Cash receipts from marketings	56,391	24,683	29,455	40,490	17,134	9,762	7,277		
Crops	24,091	14,424	18,338	22,928	9,719	5,749	3,659		
Livestock	32,300	10,259	11,117	17,563	7,415	4,013	3,618		
Direct Government payment commodities	2,208	6,194	9,802	11,874	4,122	2,116	846		
Price support only commodities	543	1,871	3,455	4,619	2,076	1,117	536		
Nonsupported commodities	53,640	16,618	16,198	23,997	10,936	6,529	5,895		
Government payments	281	688	1,372	2,115	838	805	1,152		
Farm-related income	2,339	1,380	1,563	2,361	979	741	1,519		
Cash expenses	39,490	17,955	23,490	33,461	14,913	10,265	15,545		
Net cash income	19,521	8,795	8,900	11,506	4,039	1,043	(5,597)		
				Percent					
<b>Percent of total:</b>									
Number of farms	0.8	1.5	3.6	10.6	9.4	12.6	61.5		
Gross cash income	29.0	13.2	15.9	22.1	9.3	5.6	4.9		
Cash receipts from marketings	30.4	13.3	15.9	21.9	9.3	5.3	3.9		
Crops	24.4	14.6	18.5	23.2	9.8	5.8	3.7		
Livestock	37.4	11.9	12.9	20.4	8.6	4.7	4.2		

—continued

Table 3-9 continued.

Year	\$1,000,000 and over	\$500,000 to \$999,999 <sup>1</sup>	\$250,000 to \$499,999 <sup>2</sup>	\$100,000 to \$249,999 <sup>3</sup>	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$20,000 to \$49,999	Less than \$20,000
Direct Government payment commodities	5.9	16.7	26.4	32.0	11.1	5.7	2.3
Price support only commodities	3.8	13.2	24.3	32.5	14.6	7.9	3.8
Nonsupported commodities	40.1	12.4	12.1	17.9	8.2	4.9	4.4
Government payments	3.9	9.5	18.9	29.2	11.6	11.1	15.9
Farm-related income	21.5	12.7	14.4	21.7	9.0	6.8	14.0
Cash expenses	25.5	11.6	15.1	21.6	9.6	6.6	10.0
Net cash income	40.5	18.2	18.5	23.9	8.4	2.2	-11.6
				<i>Dollars</i>			
Per farm operation: <sup>1</sup>							
Gross cash income	3,392,377	883,252	429,923	205,008	97,324	43,324	7,813
Cash receipts from marketings	3,241,742	814,993	390,967	184,600	87,992	37,402	5,715
Direct Government payment commodities	126,935	204,531	130,101	54,136	21,168	8,107	664
Price support only commodities	31,208	61,769	45,862	21,060	10,661	4,279	421
Nonsupported commodities	3,083,600	548,693	215,004	109,405	56,163	25,016	4,629
Government payments	16,176	22,706	18,213	9,645	4,305	3,084	905
Farm-related income	134,458	45,554	20,743	10,763	5,027	2,839	1,193
Cash expenses	2,270,188	601,696	305,456	150,266	90,025	25,898	11,679
Net cash income	1,122,189	290,397	118,132	52,456	20,740	3,997	(4,396)